

BOMB KILLS 4, INJURES 40 IN BELFAST RIOT

Hurled by Orange Crowd
And Thrown Back
By Opponents.

ANOTHER BLAST WOUNDS FIVE Troops Sweep Streets With Machine-Gun Volleys.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald
and United News.)
BELFAST, Sept. 25.—The week-
end terror in Belfast, with cas-
ualties steadily mounting, con-
tinued tonight.

The most sanguinary incident
occurred when an Orange crowd
threw a bomb into a Catholic
crowd. A member of the latter
picked up the missile and flung it
back, the explosion killing two
Orangemen outright and injuring
forty others.

Two of the wounded died later
in a hospital, making the death
toll four in this incident alone.

Five persons were wounded by
the explosion of a bomb in the
York road area.

Troops Use Machine Guns.

In the previous rioting of Fri-
day and Saturday nights the con-
tending factions carried off their
own casualties after troops swept
the streets with machine-gun fire
and cleared vantage points with the
aid of armored cars.

Saturday night disturbances
reached their climax shortly after
midnight, after which time the
military quelled the outbreak with
machine guns.

It was announced that one per-
son had been killed and four
wounded.

London Still Hopes Irish Parley Will Be Renewed

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Within the
light of the question of whether there
will be a semi-official statement
or a return to former conditions
of active hostility will have been
decided.

Hope is still strong that the con-
ference will be held, in spite of the
somewhat dampening effect of a
week-end speech by Winston
Churchill, who declared that the
government will not yield an inch
on the supreme issue of Ireland's
allotment to the King.

"We have reached the end of our
tether," he declared, "and offer
goes to the utmost limits possible.
If it is rejected, we have nothing
else to give."

He is semi-official.

The speech aroused the greatest
attention and was viewed in the
light of a semi-official statement,
inasmuch as Churchill had just
come from the discussions at Gal-
loch.

Those who are usually well in-
formed predict that the new state-
ment will reaffirm the government's
refusal to recognize the Sinn Fein
delegates as representing a sov-
ereign state, but perhaps offer
some concession of a republic
to the delegates at the conference.
The date of the proposed meeting, it is
understood, will be suggested as
October 4.

It is apparent that some differ-
ence of opinion exists in the cabi-
net, one section remaining adamant
on the demand that the Irish leader
repudiate the idea of a republic
entirely before the Irish delegates
are admitted to the conference,
and the other urging that the in-
vitation be extended to the dele-
gates, but stating merely that the
government declines to discuss
the question of separation.

With both press and public re-
fusing to recognize the possibility
of failure, or that the conference
will not eventually be held, it
seems likely that the note will not
demand the repudiation of the
sovereignty clause. This would
give De Valera the chance to accept
the invitation with support of his
people.

It is probable that the reply will
be sent to Dublin on Tuesday.

It is reported that Lloyd George
has been sending out hints that a
general election will be held in
the event of a breakdown in the
negotiations.

"Two voices have counseled the
premier," says the Sunday Express.
"But with the Irish in the
background, a third voice—that
of the British public—will be more
decisive than either, and which de-
clares that it will not be satisfied with
Mrs. Bono's body was removed, but
that an error was made as to Bono's
grave. The removal was made in
1924."

WRONG BODY PUT IN BOONE'S GRAVE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—
The body of an unknown man
instead of Daniel Boone, the famous
frontiersman, is buried in Frankfort,
Ky., Jesse P. Crump, great-grand-
son of the pioneer, believes.

Data in Crump's possession, indi-
cating that the wrong grave was
opened when a declaration to be the
body of Boone and his wife to
Frankfort from Marthasville, Mo., was
being investigated. Crump, president
of a local company here, believes
Mrs. Boone's body was removed, but
that an error was made as to Boone's
grave. The removal was made in
1924.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY SAVES TWO IN SURF

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 25.—
While hundreds of spectators lined
the Broadwalk, Leonard Blair, a
15-year-old high school boy, today
swam through a treacherous
surf and kept two exhausted men
afloat until reached by a life boat
launched and manned by volun-
teers.

The near tragedy occurred on
Virginia avenue when life guards
were off duty.

Serbian Attack on Albania Grave Problem for League

Sir Robert Cecil Blames Council for Failure to
Fix Boundaries—Either Bolivia or Chile
Likely to Quit Assembly.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald
and United News.)
GENEVA, Sept. 25.—There is
every indication that the final
week's session of the league of
nations assembly here will be the
stormiest in the league's history, as
several disputes are to be waged.
There are also internal questions
on which the assembly is divided
and others on which the council
differs sharply with the assembly.

ANTI-BEER BILL FIGHT HINDERS TAX MEASURE

Debates on Treaty Also
Add to Senate's Dif-
ficulties.

The Senate this week stages a
three-day session, the peak of the
treaty debate featuring Senator
Borah; the revenue bill, with spe-
cial acts by Democrats, who op-
pose repeal of the excess profits
tax, and the beer bill, starting
Senator Stanley, among the "wets,"
and William Jennings Bryan.

Meantime, the House, which is
the original promoter of the re-
venue and beer bills, has made
a series of three-day recesses which
will permit of its membership enjoy-
ing the Senate recessals.

Commoner Agnails "Wets."

While the revenue bill has been
dealing the center ring for the
week and the treaty fight may be
an interlude, the beer bill, which
has been pushed in accordance with
the last of its advocates and
opponents can help it. Added inter-
est in this attraction has just been
added by the statement of Bryan's
official spokesman on behalf of the
"dry" performers. The "commoner"
in a statement yesterday, hurled
disparaging remarks at the allies
of the "wet" minority, who thus
far have more or less dominated the
act.

The revenue bill, upon its official
reading today is to have precedence
over other matters. Opposition
from the minority will center on
the repeal of the excess profits tax
and reduction in surtax rates.

Republicans Are Confident.

Democrats will endeavor to have
adopted substitutes which they
have suggested. Republican lead-
ers, however, are confident that the
bill can be put through with a
minimum of delay.

Night sessions may be held for
consideration of the treaties. They
are not to have priority over the
revenue bill, but at the same time
the wishes of President Harding.
Leaders believe they have placated
opposition by acceptance of reser-
vations suggested by irreconcil-
ables.

Senator Borah, member of the
Foreign Relations Committee and
bitter opponent of the treaty of
Versailles, will oppose the sub-
stitute. Borah is assured of
some support from the minority,
but leaders hope to force through
the treaties without great delay.
Other irreconcilables, including
Senator Johnson, have said that
they will support the administra-
tion's plan.

Hinders Revenue Bill.

Meantime the anti-beer bill re-
mains before the Senate, and
threatens to be the cause of much
trouble. It is brought to the front
on every occasion by its proponents,
and the revenue bill is held up
by it. It is in all quarters is entitled to priority.

However, Senator Penrose, chair-
man of the Finance Committee, says
he will not permit the revenue
bill to be permitted. Leaders are
counting on a fuller attendance of
Republicans this week to enable
him to carry out this program.

Opponents of the anti-beer bill will
not admit that a filibuster is being
waged against it. But they are
fighting every move of the mea-
sure's advocates, and there has been
no sign of yielding on either side.
It is conceded that the bill will be
approved if it vote can be forced,
but wets so far have been able to
block this, and will continue their
opposition.

Backed by Bryan.

Dry forces are bringing every in-
fluence to bear on the Senate.

The conference report on the
anti-beer bill meets the situation.
Mr. Bryan said in his statement
yesterday, "The supporters of en-
forcement do not desire to make the
law any more strict than necessary
to compel obedience. A private re-
venue is a permanent building, and
it is entirely proper to require
warrant for search. This might
even be extended to permit any
bona fide resident to protect his
home from search without warrant
by making affidavit that he has no
liquor unlawfully concealed there-
in. But it is different with auto-
mobiles. To require a warrant be-
fore searching a suspected auto
would practically nullify the law. It
is inconceivable that any dry Sen-
ator can be deceived by the mock
heroics of the wets."

"A filibuster by a minority to pre-
vent the enforcement of a constitu-
tional provision is about as unde-
mocratic a procedure as could be im-
agined, especially a constitutional
provision which outlaws a criminal
traffic."

Announces he will carry the ques-
tion to the floor of the assembly
and throw on to the league council
the blame for the present situation,
on the ground that the league coun-
cil should have settled the entire
dispute last June instead of refer-
ring it to the council of ambassa-
dors.

Wednesday the assembly must
engage an even more serious situa-
tion which requires the assembly
to pass on its own competence to
revise the Bolivian-Chilean treaty
of 1904. Bolivia will withdraw if
the assembly decides it lacks au-
thority, but if the assembly claims
it should have settled the entire
dispute last June instead of refer-
ring it to the council of ambassa-
dors.

On the question of disarmament
there are other differences which
must be aired, if not threshed out
on the floor. The larger allies are
opposed to any action by the assem-
bly until the Washington confer-
ence has been held, but other na-
tions are urging that the league go
ahead regardless of Washington.

There will be a wrangle also over
proposals to change the league
covenant with amendments now be-
fore the assembly. Apparently the
assembly is willing to accept inter-
pretative reasons, but no change in
the covenant at present.

A fight, which is expected to be
quite as close and unpleasant as
any other, will be that on Article
X. Canada demands that this be
nullified.

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LIMIT ON ARMS IS FAVORED BY 14 GOVERNORS

Voice Widely - Scattered
Sentiment in Reply to
Herald Query.

EIGHT ADVOCATE DRASTIC REDUCTION

6 Indorse Principle, But
Advise Caution in
Its Application.

The Washington Herald publishes
today a clear-cut expression of
sentiment of the United States in
favor of limitation of armaments.

In response to inquiries, the
governors of fourteen widely scat-
tered States have sent telegrams
heartily indorsing the principle of
limitation of armaments and the
majority go even further in plac-
ing themselves on record for complete
disarmament.

Eight for Disarmament.

Of the governors who responded
to the Herald's inquiry, eight of
them expressed themselves in favor
of going the limit in the reduction
of armaments for the prevention
of wars and the material reduction
of costs. Six of the fourteen un-
qualifiedly indorsed limitation of
armaments, but urged caution and
reasonable reservations for the
prevention of invasion and the
preservation of law and order
within the country.

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Not That Anyone Thinks They Need a Chaperon, But for Fear They Might Get Lonesome.—By J. N. Darling.



RUM SOLD OPENLY IN 3,500 CHICAGO SALOONS, HE SAYS

Dry Leader Will Appeal
To Harding for an
Investigation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Chicago
wettest city in America.

Fifty per cent of its policemen
bootleggers.

Its crime rate growing.

Its supposedly "dry" saloons
packed to the doors.

Its liquor tragedies steadily in-
creasing.

Its prohibition officials handicap-
ped and practically helpless.

The situation is declared by Ar-
thur Burrage Farwell, Chicago law
and order leader, to be a crisis. He
says that 3,500 of the 5,000 saloons
in Chicago are openly selling liquor.
During other crises in the history
of Chicago—those of 1871, after the
Chicago fire; in 1877, during the rail-
road riots; in 1894, during the
downing of Pullman and govt. forces
to the city, he says.

Will Appeal to Harding.

Farwell said tonight that his
organization would send a com-
munication this week to President
Harding and the Cabinet calling at-
tention to the liquor situation in
Chicago and urging an immediate
investigation.

Chief of Police Charles C. Fitz-
morris, an ex-newspaper man and a
trained observer goes Farwell one
better. He says that if his reports
are correct every other policeman
you see in Chicago is a bootlegger.

"Reports that have reached me
indicate that 50 per cent of the
police department is interested in
some way in violating the prohibi-
tion laws," says Fitzmorris. "Pro-
hibition is not a fact but a fallacy."

Chief Orders Shakeup.

"In Chicago there is more drunk-
ness than ever before—more
drunkenness from liquor than before
prohibition—more of every evil than
in the days before the so-called pro-
hibition laws became effective."

The chief has ordered a drastic
shakeup in the police department,
effected tomorrow morning.

Federal officials in their feeble
way, handicapped as they are by
lack of numbers, are engaged in a
drive on exclusive clubs, hotel
rooms, "parties" and govt. lockers,
but this offensive is only a drop in
the bucket, so to speak.

Chicago's murder statistics reveal
that 89 murders were committed in
1918; in 1919, the number was 135
and in 1920 the total was 162.
During the first seven months of
1921 the total was 69, an average
of 53 the corresponding period of 1920.

"The United States must control
the big cities of the country or the
big cities will control the United
States," Farwell says.

DISARMS BANDITS BY BRAVE RUSE

Two bandits were disarmed
and sent on a hasty retreat by Paul L.
Joachim, of 651 E. street northeast,
when he was accosted in the rear
of his home shortly before midnight
last night.

As Joachim turned into the alley
in the rear of his home, he was faced
by two masked bandits, who pointed
pistols toward him and demanded him
to raise his hands. Joachim raised
his hands, but the bandits couldn't
stand the ruse, as he shot each arm
up and knocked the revolvers from
the hands of the men simultaneously.

The force of his well-aimed blows
knocked the revolvers almost twenty
feet and the would-be footpads turned
on their heels.

"They didn't even say 'boo,' as the
revolvers shot into the air," Joachim
laughingly told the police of the Ninth
precinct where he took the two .32
caliber pistols. "One ran one way and
the other in the opposite direction.
I was so surprised at their sudden
retreat that I let 'em beat it," he
said.

Lowly Corncob Leaps to Fame As Dye Source

Comes now the lowly corncob
to claim its place in the sun.
For decades scorned by the
farmer as nothing better than
medicinal fuel and snuffed at as
a smoking utensil, this product
has suddenly been found by De-
partment of Agriculture chem-
ists to possess rare and valu-
able qualities.

First, it was discovered that
a paste could be developed
from the cob, useful as a
binder in manufacture of wall
board. Then one of the analysts
discovered that the residue left
after the paste had been de-
veloped contained about 15 per
cent of high grade furfural, one
of the basic needs of the chem-
ical industry in the manu-
facture of coal tar products rang-
ing from dyestuffs to photo-
graphic laboratory materials.

One of the conditions which
have throttled chemical develop-
ment in the United States has
been the German control of fur-
fural. Before the war Ger-
many demanded \$23 a pound for
this derivative, a virtually pro-
hibitive price. The corncob will
now furnish this chemical at a
price within reach of the dye
trade, will permit chemical pro-
duction in scores of lines at a
greatly reduced cost and will
open a new and profitable trade
for the farmer.

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